

## MILLER IN RETORT SUBDUES HECKLERS, WINS OVATION

Continued from First Page.

orders from the interests, of opposing labor, of defeating or nullifying welfare projects.

### Charges to Be Met.

These charges would be met and answered, the Governor said, but nothing was going to drag him away from the big point of the campaign, which was that Smith wasted the people's money and gave poor service, while he saved their money and gave them efficient service.

He agreed with Smith about one thing—they were as far apart as the poles with respect to their ideas of what government should do. His idea was that if the state makes it unnecessary by means of old age insurance schemes for its citizens to work and save, they simply won't do either. Such devices were crutches that would produce a race of cripples, said the Governor.

It was the exposition of this theory of government and his arraignment of the kind of socialistic paternalism that he considers Mr. Smith to favor that made his address here to-night especially interesting.

The high function of the State was to give every citizen equality of opportunity, a square deal, said the Governor, and not to attempt to do those things that are best done by the citizen himself.

"The campaign is now well under way and already my adversary is exhibiting evidences of being puffed," the Governor began. "Last night he descended to personalities. I had thought this campaign might be conducted without engaging in personalities. Certainly, I shall not call Mr. Smith names or undertake to discredit the nature and characteristics of his mind or personal qualities."

### His Motives Not Impugned.

"He says I called him 'Alibi Al.' I did nothing of the kind. I did say that he had undertaken to use the program of reorganization of the State government by constitutional amendment as an alibi for non-performance; but some one else, not I, dubbed him 'Alibi Al.' I have not called him any names. I have not impugned his motives and shall not propose to stick to the record and to continue to appeal not to prejudice or passion or ill feeling, but to the intelligence of the people. It is this intelligence I am attempting to inform by giving them an account of the State government."

Characterizing the Smith administration as "the most extravagant in the history of the State," the Governor continued that his predecessor undertook the task of making the machinery of government function when he admitted that he could not succeed unless the people gave him a new machinery which would take at least three years beyond the term of office.

"So he now suggests that we change that subject and he asks me to talk about welfare," said Gov. Miller, "and says that I am a reactionary, that my training and education has put me in the school which believes that the dollar is above personal rights. Well, I have never gone about the State boasting about my origin, but I do not think that Brother Smith ought to reflect upon it because I claim that it is just as good as his."

"I think if he could see the little hill-side farm in Solon, where I was born, he would think it didn't have anything on the Fulton Fish Market, where he claims to have had his early education. But apropos of this charge of putting the dollar above personal rights, he made it in connection with the discussion of the Knight statute for women, which he takes the credit for having had passed as indeed he takes the credit for every piece of factory and labor and so called social welfare legislation ever enacted in the history of the State."

### Protection of Motherhood.

"It so happens that the Knight statute was before the Court of Appeals when I was a member of it and that I participated in a decision of that court holding that property rights were not above personal rights, that the powers of the State to protect motherhood gave the Legislature the power to pass that act notwithstanding the fact that an earlier decision of the Court of Appeals some years before had been to the contrary. The fact is that there has been a great deal of trap talk about property rights and rights of persons. The truth is that property rights are but one of the rights of persons protected by the Constitution. All are alike entitled to that protection, and I have recently had an occasion to assert most emphatically that all were subordinate to the general welfare."

"The most drastic, the most effective and workable statute ever passed in this State in the exercise of the police power to subordinate contract rights and property rights to the general welfare was the statute passed at the extraordinary session recently held to prevent gouging, profiteering and hoarding of fuel and to assure to every one a fair share at a reasonable price of the available supply."

"Having confessed that economy was the important issue in the campaign, having then undertaken to switch that issue to the question of amending the Constitution, he now seeks to drop that subject and, as I said, take me to talk about welfare. Whilst I do not intend to drop the real issue of the campaign, which involves the welfare of the people, I am going to accommodate him to-night and discuss the subject of welfare, and first of all it is well to have a distinct understanding of our different points of view."

### Wide Apart as Poles.

"I do not say what kind of a mind he has. Our points of view must be determined by our official acts and utterances. He says that we are as far apart as the poles with respect to the functions of the State, and I am inclined to agree with him. He begins his recital of the welfare program with the proposal for a minimum wage commission and he did recommend, while he was Governor, many allied proposals to that, such as compulsory health insurance."

"I do not think it is the function of the Government to undertake to establish wages, either minimum or maximum, and the establishment of a minimum wage would be like in effect to create a maximum."

"A bill was introduced at the last session of the Legislature to provide for industrial courts to adjudicate industrial disputes, among others the question of wages, and I said, with reference to that, that it was not the function of the State by judicial decree or otherwise to undertake to fix wages, that the State should not undertake to say to any one that he should work for less than he was willing to work for, that wages were necessarily a matter of contract and a thing not subject to adjudication."

"By the same token I do not think it is the function of the State to undertake to fix maximum wages, or to undertake to do various other things which are the usual accomplishments of such proposals. Human nature is such that if the State makes it unnecessary for its citizens to practice industry and thrift, they will not practice industry and thrift. If the State makes it unnecessary for them to make provision for their old age they will not make provision for their old age. If the State

undertakes to hold crutches under the shoulders of its citizens it will develop a race of cripples.

"Brother Smith thinks that these are functions of the State. I do not. I think it is the high function of the State first of all to keep the door of hope and opportunity open to all of its citizens. It is the function of the State to maintain equality of opportunity, in homely phrase the square deal, which gives to every person the opportunity for himself and his children to make of themselves what they will."

### Function of the State.

"It is not the function of the State to do for the citizen what he alone can best do for himself, but it is the function of the State to do those things which can only be well done by the State and which cannot be done by the citizen, and many of those things do directly relate to the comfort, the happiness, the welfare and the well being of the people. On this subject of welfare the most important thing which the

State government can do to promote the welfare of the people is to give the people an economical and efficient administration of the public business."

Here the Governor said that it was mere pettifoggery for Smith, speaking of the income tax, to talk about the burden resting on the State of relieving the tax at the earliest possible moment, since it was under Smith's administration that the income tax was adopted and which took \$17,000,000 from the people during Smith's last year in office.

Answering Smith's challenge that taxes should be reduced, Miller said that they have been reduced by \$13,000,000 in real estate taxes last year, and that they will be reduced by \$15,000,000 next year. That's the kind of reduction that counts, said the Governor, and, as usual, he pointed out the local effect \$250,000 to the taxpayers of Schoenectady county. Then the Governor replied to Smith's Poughkeepsie remarks about Miller's hostility to labor, saying:

"I challenged any one to name a specific act taken in hostility to or out of sympathy with labor. It is true that labor agitators of a certain type, who are not satisfied with the square deal, precisely as certain corporation influences similarly are not satisfied with a square deal, have not been able to control the present administration."

### Betting on Governorship Contest Becomes Lively

WALL STREET betting commissioners report increased activity in wagers on the outcome of the contest for the Governorship of New York State. W. L. Darnell & Co., 44 Broad street, yesterday placed two bets—one of \$5,000 at even money, and another of \$1,100 to \$1,000 that Al Smith, the Democratic candidate, would defeat Gov. Miller. The firm also placed several smaller wagers at odds of 11 to 10. G. B. de Chadenes & Co., 20 Broad street, placed several bets at odds of 11 to 10 in favor of Gov. Miller, the largest single transaction involving \$5,000.

"But the fact that the labor law was revised and the workmen's compensation law was revised and amended so as to improve the efficiency of the one and greatly to improve the administration of the other for the benefit of the workers

is a sufficient record to refute unsupported charges of unfriendliness to labor. But Mr. Smith had the hardihood to make this statement last night, that what he calls the 'pernicious, the wicked, vicious, direct settlement principle finds itself back again in the workmen's compensation act so that the injured man or the injured woman is set again at the very hour when the wolf of hunger is stalking on the door mat.'

"He either made that statement in ignorance of the facts or he made it with knowledge of the facts. I prefer to think that he made it in ignorance of the facts, because I do not wish to charge him, as he has repeatedly charged me, with deliberate misrepresentation. The fact, however, that he has made it raises a point which enables me to state precisely what was done."

"The fact was," continued the Governor, "that the amendment of the law, so far from restoring any power of the insurance carriers, curbed that power by requiring the employer, not the insurance carrier, to continue the injured workmen on the payroll, not by any direct settlement or by any kind of agreement of settlement whatsoever, but as a matter of course and without any agreement, to pay the pro rata portion of the wages required by the State, unless the employer forthwith

gives notice of his intention to contest the claim."

Earlier in the day, before he left Syracuse, the Governor gave a plain warning to the teachers of the State to keep out of politics as that term is commonly understood.

### FRELINGHUYSEN LAUDS HARDING ACHIEVEMENTS

Senator Ends Busy Day With Address in Newton.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. NEWTON, N. J., Oct. 14.—Senator Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, nominee for reelection on the Republican ticket, ended a strenuous day of speaking here to-night when he addressed an assemblage of 700 persons. Accompanied by William N. Runyon, Republican gubernatorial candidate, and Randolph Perkins, Republican candidate for Congress, Senator Frelinghuysen to-day spoke in Branchville, Sussex, Hamburg, Ogdensburg, Franklin, Sparta, Stanhope, Andover and Newton. In each of the towns the party was accorded a rousing reception. Work of the Harding Administration was praised by Senator Frelinghuysen.

Unemployment was relieved by the present Republican Administration, he said, and business became so stabilized that Liberty bonds were brought back to par. The railroads were returned to private owners after Government control during the war. A tariff measure was passed, he pointed out, that protects American industries by levying heavy duty on foreign products. Another great achievement of the Harding Administration, Senator Frelinghuysen said, was abolition of the Anglo-Japanese treaty.

The Senator was applauded when he praised the public work of Mr. Runyon and Mr. Perkins. At intervals during a review of his own record he was cheered loudly.

### AMERICAN DESTROYERS ARRIVE AT GIBRALTAR


LONDON, Oct. 14.—A Gibraltar dispatch says twelve American destroyers bound for the Near East arrived there to-day. Vice-Admiral Andrew T. Long is aboard U. S. S. Utah, awaiting the arrival of the cruiser Pittsburgh, to which he will remove his flag.

### DR. C. R. RICHARDS NEW PRESIDENT OF LEHIGH

Announces Engineering Research at Inaugural.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. BETHLEHEM, Pa., Oct. 14.—Delegates from other colleges, alumni and undergraduates and friends of Lehigh crowded Packer Memorial Chapel to-day when Dr. Charles Ruse Richards, former dean of the College of Engineering of the University of Illinois, was inaugurated president of Lehigh University.

President Richards struck the note which announced that Lehigh, for sixty years a teaching college, was to embark in the great work of engineering research when he stated, "While teaching is the obvious and apparently the chief function of a university, it should be its purpose to place scientific research in a position of equal importance with the work of instruction, for the world must largely depend upon it to extend the boundaries of knowledge and to show its applications to the affairs of life."



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Beautifully carved, in dark colorings.	
Amber Wedding Rings,	25.00
From the Orient.	
Rock Amber Necklaces,	25.00 to 95.00
Of large graduated oval beads.	
Electric Push Buttons,	10.50 to 15.00
Of rock amber for bell or lamp.	
Clear Amber Necklaces,	45.00 to 85.00
Faceted beads, graduated round or oval shapes.	
Clear Amber Necklaces,	45.00 to 85.00
Of large graduated beads.	
Rock Amber Necklaces,	25.00 to 75.00
Of large graduated beads.	
Amber Earrings,	15.00 to 25.00
Of rock or clear amber.	
Amber Earrings,	55.00
Artistic shapes of antique amber.	
Clear Amber Earrings,	29.50 to 59.50
With seed pearls.	

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